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THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE

Fredericton, Feb. 28.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the report of the Provincial Board of Health and the Miramichi Natural History Society.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Croix Water Power Company and presented the petition of the town of St. Stephen to amend their taxation act.

Mr. Murray presented the petition of the town of Chatham in favor of an amendment to their act.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill in further amendment of the liquor license act. He said this bill was the result of a conference between the government and the delegation of the temperance men. The attention of the government has been given by them to the fact that the express companies have been carrying liquors c.o.d. into Scott counties where cases were opened and bottles taken out, thus practically making them vendors. The government has been asked to deal with this matter and it has done so in this bill. The first section declares that it shall be unlawful for any person holding either a wholesale or retail license to send liquor for any person in the county, city, or town in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force or into any locality where the sale of liquor is prohibited where such licensed person has reason to believe that the person to whom the liquor is sent is engaged in the sale of liquor and upon the board of license commissioners being satisfied that the offence has been committed the license of the person so offending shall be cancelled.

The second section provides that it shall be unlawful for any person holding a license to send liquor through the agency of an express company for any person in the county, city or town in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force or where the sale of liquor is prohibited to be paid for on delivery and on any licensee so offending his license shall be cancelled.

The third section provides an additional penalty of not less than \$40 or more than \$100 against any persons guilty of an offence under the preceding sections and a similar penalty against the manager or agent of any express company carrying liquor to be paid for on delivery into any county in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force.

This bill seems to meet the views that have been presented to us by the temperance people. I furnished A. A. Stockton, their legal adviser, with a copy of the bill and he has written to me to express his satisfaction with it and has made some suggestions which will be considered when the bill is in committee.

With regard to the attitude of the government on the temperance question there should be no doubt, yet I see a report in the papers that a clergyman recently made a public address stating that the government was standing in with the liquor men and that the premier was working hand in hand with them. Now the members of the house know that this statement is wholly unwarranted. Wherever it has been shown to this government that any parish or district in a county, not under the Canada Temperance Act, was ready for prohibition, we have given it to them and Haverford and some other parishes have taken advantage of this enactment.

Some three or four years ago a large delegation came to us with a petition signed by 10,000 persons and asked us for a general prohibition law. This was during the meeting of the legislature. We pointed out to them that the time was inopportune as the house was in session and there was no opportunity of giving due consideration to the question, but that when the session was over we would deal with it. We did deal with it and decided to pass prohibition, because we felt that in a province where nine counties were under the Canada Temperance Act and that act was not preventing the sale of liquor, a general prohibitory liquor law would not be likely to be effective.

The government are desirous of placing this province on the highest moral plane and while it is easy to say that such an act should be passed, we must deal with the question of this kind in a logical way. Our experience is that while the Canada Temperance Act prevents the sale of liquor in the county districts, it is not such in cities and towns. We cannot shut our eyes to this fact and are not to be driven into a position which is illogical and from which no good can result. The government is not working with any party in this question and if we should pass a prohibitory liquor law it will only be when there is some hope of its success.

Mr. Lowell introduced a bill in regard to the sewerage of Lancaster.

The debate on the budget was continued by A. B. Copp and Hon. L. P. Farnie. Mr. Farnie dealt with the work of the agricultural department.

B. F. Smith followed in a criticism of the government and in conclusion moved the following amendment, seconded by Mr. Morrison:

Resolved, that Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair but in view of the rapidly increasing public liabilities of the province which have increased upwards of one million eight hundred thousand dollars since the year 1899 and in view of the alarming increase in the same paid by the province for interest which have increased up-

wards of \$50,000 during the last few years and now amount to upwards of \$200,000 or nearly one-quarter of the annual income of the province and in view of the large increase in late years in the controllable expenditure of the province and in view of the demand now being made for an increase in the salaries of the teachers in the public schools and for expenditures unnecessary public works and in connection with the public health and in view of the increased burdens that are being imposed upon the people of the country in the administration of the highway act that greater economy and prudence be called for in the management of the financial affairs of the province than has prevailed during late years.

And further resolved, that the action of the government in permitting the Hon. Wm. Pugsley to draw many thousands of dollars from the provincial treasury in addition to his salary as attorney-general and necessary travelling expenses in connection with the office as a violation of the well understood principles of independence of parliament and in contravention of the practice that prevails in all other provincial legislatures and in all parliaments under the British system of government and is deserving of the censure of this house.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: The members of this house will very properly expect me to address them in view of the amendment which has just been offered by the member for Carleton. There is one statement in that amendment that I had violated the independence of parliament act which if correct would call for the more serious consideration. As this statement lies at the very foundation of the amendment I would thank him to name the section of the independence of parliament act on which he relies.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley here took his seat but there being no response he resumed: The hon. gentlemen cannot name any section which corresponds with the statement in his amendment. He has obtained his information from a second hand and from a similar source. The statute expressly provides that its terms shall not apply to members of the executive. The whole reason of the provision is that private members should not be influenced to vote for the government from the hope or expectation of any reward but the members of the government would certainly be to save themselves.

I am not surprised that the member from Carleton who is not a lawyer should have made such a blunder but I am greatly surprised that legal gentlemen who ought to know better should have given him such incorrect information. The section which applies to this case is No. 16 on page 61 of the first volume of the consolidated statutes and it expressly states that nothing in the act shall apply to members of the executive. It then not being contrary to the law for me to receive fees for my services let me ask my hon. friend when he asks this house to vote for his resolution condemning the government to do me justice. Surely he will feel that the burden is on him to show that the work has not been done in the public interests or that I have been paid more than it was worth. Let us see what I did receive with respect to the eastern extension claims. He refuses me the credit which the people of the province have accorded to me in connection with this claim but which must also be given to the premier and the Hon. Mr. Blair. These gentlemen were untiring in their efforts to secure the payment of this claim. In 1888 when Mr. Blair placed in the speech from the throne an expression of belief that this claim would be paid the Conservative party were in power. I am informed that he had the assurance of Sir Charles Tupper, who was then minister of finance, that the amount would be placed in the estimates but this was not done. The claim was hidden away at Ottawa to prevent it and the men who prevented it were representatives of New Brunswick in the parliament of Canada who feared that Mr. Blair would become too popular if this claim was paid.

In 1896 the Conservatives went out of power and Mr. Blair as a cabinet minister was able to show his friendship for this province. In 1899 before I was in the government I was retained as counsel for the province and prepared the case. The province of Nova Scotia also had a claim which rested on the same principles of law and the gentleman who had their case in charge asked me to send him the factum which I had prepared and afterwards expressed himself as having received great assistance from it.

I conducted the case on behalf of the province at Ottawa and received most valuable help from the premier. The result was that this province was awarded \$280,000 but the fees I received were small when compared with the work I did and to the magnificent result which was achieved.

I will appeal to the intelligent members of the legal profession to say whether my charges were excessive. I have been engaged in other matters on behalf of the province and tomorrow I will be prepared to deal with them in detail.

When the opposition state that I have received \$42,000 for extra legal services during the past four years they are stating what they know not to be true. The member for St. John who opposed the government stated that he would make as savage an attack on the other members

of the executive as he had on me. Well, if misrepresentation, attempted deceit and making false statements constitute a savage attack then he used a very proper expression.

Outside of the representation case, for which I went to England, receiving for it \$5,000, including my travelling expenses and neglect of my business during the whole time I was absent; outside of the succession duties, which are provided for by law; outside of my travelling expenses, which go to railways and hotels and apart from my salary and occasional indemnity the whole amount that I have received in five years for professional service from the government is only about \$5,500. That amount covers attendances at Ottawa over and over again. My work in connection with the fishery award and the making of a brief which took me weeks to prepare and I may say here that if ever this case can be brought before the court this province will receive from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 as its share of that award and interest.

This sum also includes my fees in case of King against Dunn which was a claim of \$45,000 against the dominion government but which would have been charged against us at Ottawa if we had lost it. It also included the case of Appleby vs the Queen which was a claim for \$30,000 or \$40,000. It included services in the case of the attorney general against the St. John Lumber Company which involved the most important interests connected with this province with regard to our rights on the St. John river under the Ashburton treaty. It also included my services in the case of Emmerson vs. Madison, which affected the right of a great many people in respect to their grants from the crown. This case is now on appeal to the privy council. For all these services in these numerous cases in the year 1901 to 1905 inclusive, I have received only \$5,500.

I have not been desirous of conducting these cases on behalf of the crown, but my colleagues in the government preferred me to do it and I yielded to their wishes. I would have been better pleased if they had selected other counsel for my being in the government has not been a source of profit to me but of loss.

I have had to refuse numerous retainers in consequence of my connection with these cases. There is a case of great importance now before the privy council in which I was unable to accept a retainer for this reason. No longer ago than last summer I was offered a retainer in the Restigouche Boom case and asked to name my own fee, but being a member of the government I could not. The same reason prevented the premier from accepting a retainer in this case.

Surely the leader of the opposition would wish to be fair in this matter. Let me say to him that if as leader of the opposition he will act on the suggestion I am able to make I will be well pleased. I would propose to refer my bills for services rendered to the government to three leading members of the legal profession, one to be named by the leader of the opposition, one by the premier and the third by the other two.

Let these gentlemen go over my bills and I will pay all expenses and give a bond to restore to the government all amounts beyond what their taxation will amount to. I make the offer in good faith for I do not desire that the members of the house and the people of my own county should think so ill of me as to believe that I had exacted one dollar more than I ought to receive. The debate was adjourned, the Hon. Mr. Pugsley having the floor.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie raised the point that the amendment was out of order as it assumed a state of facts which did not exist and asked the house to vote upon it. Mr. Hazen submitted that the amendment was in order and that the speaker could decide whether the statements in it were correct or not.

The speaker reserved his decision. The house adjourned at 11 p. m.

THAT OVERWORKED, PLAYED OUT FEEL- ING AMONG WOMEN

There are thousands of females all over our land who are broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with diseases peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young. Often they have pale or sallow complexion, hollow, sunken eyes, with a lifeless look; the face has a pinched and haggard appearance; they are weak, weary and trembling, often extremely nervous, starting at every little noise. Many are low-spirited, and some are fretful. Some are apparently bloodless, with cold hands and feet, while others are flushed by an unequal circulation of the blood, dizziness, and sometimes dimness of vision, loss of memory, and often loss of appetite and sleep, and are wearied with terrible dreams. Fainting of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, shortness of breath and the sensation of pins and needles are all indications of a weakened condition of the heart or nervous system, and should any of these be present we would strongly advise the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They bring health to the broken down, energy to the weakened constitution, tone up the tired, overstrained nerves, and strengthen the weak heart. The Hon. Mr. Edward Jackson, Hall's Bridge, Ont., writes: "For a year I was greatly troubled with nervousness and loss of appetite, and could neither sleep nor eat. After taking a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

C. P. R. WIPES OUT ENORMOUS DEBT

Montreal, Feb. 28.—(Special).—This morning the Canadian Pacific Railway Company dispatched their cheque for \$7,000,000 to Hon. J. C. McCorkill, treasurer of the province, the same to pay for the company's road from Quebec to Ottawa.

In 1882 the Chapeau government sold this line to the C. P. R. Company for \$7,000,000 and in lieu of payment the interest was to be five per cent per annum. Some time since the C. P. R. informed the Quebec government that they wanted to wipe off the debt, hence the big cheque that went down to the capital.

About ten years ago there were some modifications in the agreement and since that time the rate of interest has been 4 per cent per annum.

It will be remembered that when Chapeau passed the sale through the legislature Hon. Louis Beaubien opposed the measure in the lower house and such staunch Conservatives as DeBoucherville, Lavielette and Arochambault protested against the sale in the legislative council.

Mrs. George M. Young, of St. Stephen, is visiting her father, H. D. McLeod.



BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES LESS

Government Announces Big Reduction in Expenditures Next Year

London, Feb. 28.—The British naval estimates for 1906-7 propose a net total expenditure of \$159,347,500, being \$12,500,000 less than the estimates for the present financial year.

In his explanatory statement the first lord of the admiralty, says that for the present financial year ending April 1, there will have been completed three battleships, eight armored cruisers, one second-class cruiser, eight scouts, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers, and thirteen submarine boats.

On April 1 there will be under construction six battleships, ten armored cruisers, twelve coastal destroyers, five ocean-going destroyers, including one which will be the fastest of its type; one royal yacht and fifteen submarine boats.

It is proposed, the statement continues, to begin during the coming financial year four armored vessels, five ocean-going destroyers, twelve coastal destroyers, and twelve submarine boats.

It is hoped that the battleship Dreadnought will be commissioned at the beginning of 1907.

It has been decided to adopt turbines for all of the vessels provided for during the present year. Oil will be largely used in the British navy in future, experiments having proved that it is most successful, and installations are in progress in all new vessels and appliances fitted in some older ones, such as the battleships Caesar, Majestic, Magnificent and Victorious, while other vessels are being brought up to date.

It has been decided to reduce the royal marines by 1,500 men.

INSANITY GROWS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, Feb. 28.—(Special).—According to the report of the medical superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital, submitted at today's meeting of the local house, insanity in the province of Nova Scotia is showing a remarkable increase, particularly since 1890, when the total number of patients at the Nova Scotia Hospital was 401 as compared with 577 under treatment for the present year.

In 1905 the number of admissions was 173 as compared with 127 six years ago. The admissions last year were the largest in the history of the hospital.

There were 133 admissions in 1904. Owing to the overcrowded conditions of the institution several of the nurses and all the attendants have to sleep in the wards with their patients.

Since the hospital was opened in 1839, 4,325 patients have been admitted. The recent reports of the county asylums show a similar increase of insanity.

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Nothing works so nicely as Nerviline taken real hot. It sends glowing warmth all through the body in two minutes. When rubbed on the throat and chest Nerviline at once relieves tightness, coughing and hoarseness. Nerviline goes right to work on coughs and colds, and prevents little ones from getting big. No other remedy has one quarter the power of Nerviline. Its enormous sale proves how satisfactory it must be. Guaranteed, and sold in large 25c. bottles everywhere; try Nerviline on your next cold.

Minister Inducted.

Sydney, Feb. 28.—(Special).—Rev. R. B. Layton was inducted as minister of Warden Presbyterian church, New Aberdeen, last evening.

J. Harvey Brown has transferred the property known as the Jewett house, now occupied by the New Brunswick School for the Deaf, to the school directorate. The money consideration is \$4,000.

COULDN'T SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES

Fredericton Boom Company and Lum- bermen Have Another Fruit- less Conference

Various Offers Submitted by Both Sides, and Result Is That Legislature Will Have to Adjust Matters—Funeral of Mrs. George F. Gregory.

Fredericton, Feb. 28.—(Special).—The directors of the Fredericton Boom Company and representative lumbermen held a lengthy conference this afternoon but failed to arrive at a settlement in regard to the company's bill to increase tolls now before the legislature.

Several propositions were put forward but all were rejected. The lumbermen offered, provided the company would withdraw its bill, to pay them one-half the amount of capital stock or \$34,000 in cash in addition to an allowance for stock on hand, such as boom poles, cordage, etc., and take over the management of the business.

Another proposition of the lumbermen was that the company retain the management of the business this year and get the benefit of the large quantity of logs likely to come through the booms. The lumbermen would then be prepared to take over the business in 1907 and pay the company six per cent interest on \$68,000, the amount of the capital stock, the lease to be for one, two, three, four or five years.

The lumbermen claim they are anxious to demonstrate that the company can be profitably managed with the tolls as at present and they are willing to give bonds to guarantee the return of the company's plant in good condition.

The directors of the boom company declined to accept the lumbermen's proposition but offered to hand over the plant and business for \$55,000. They also offered to lease the plant if the lumbermen would pay them ten cents per thousand on all lumber rafted or a guarantee of \$10,000 on the year's business and assume all liabilities. The directors also expressed a willingness to have the dispute settled by a board of arbitrators.

Being unable to arrive at a settlement, both sides finally agreed to leave the bill in the hands of the corporate committee.

The boom company was represented at the meeting by A. H. F. Randolph, R. F. Randolph, J. A. Winlow, E. L. Jewett and C. N. Skinner and the lumbermen present were John E. Moore, Henry Hillard, George S. Cushing, N. H. Murchie and Chas. Miller.

John A. Edwards was officially notified from Ottawa today of his appointment as postmaster of Fredericton and expects Post Office Inspector Colter here tomorrow to install him in office.

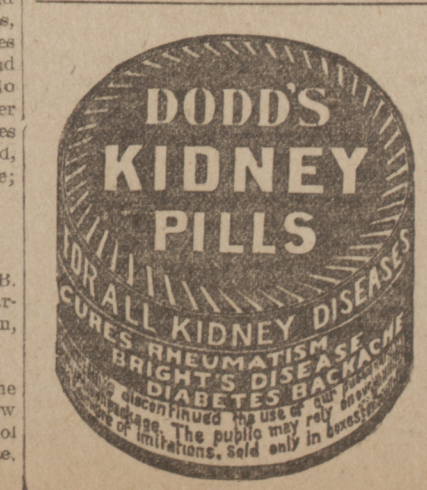
WELL SAID.

Clyde Fitch was discussing a rather tiresome drama. "It was such a drama," he said, "that a French playwright read the other day before a committee of the French Society of Comedy. As the author plodded through the second act he heard an odd sound, and looked up to see a man asleep and breathing heavily."

"He frowned," he said, "monsieur, wake up. Please remember, monsieur, that I am reading this play to the committee in order to get its opinion. How can a man who is asleep give an opinion?" "But the other answered gravely: "Sleep is an opinion."—New York Tribune.

CONDITIONAL.

Knicker. "Cholly wants to wear a moustache." "Bocker. "Yes, I hear a millionaire has offered to give him one if he will raise an equal amount."—New York Sun.



The money consideration is \$4,000.

Many Women Think

that it is impossible to make good pastry from flour made of Manitoba Hard Wheat, and, consequently, buy one kind of flour for bread and another for pastry.

Since the appearance of "FIVE ROSES" Flour on the market, there is no need for any housekeeper to do this, as this brand is made by a process which renders it not only the ideal flour for bread, but which guarantees equally good results for pastry when used the "Five Roses" way.

"Five Roses" flour will make lighter and flakier pastry than any ordinary brands on the market, whether made from Manitoba or Ontario Wheat.

All we ask is that you give "Five Roses" a fair and unprejudiced trial for pastry on your next baking day. The results will, we know, more than satisfy you. **Ask your grocer for it.**

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1710 Clawson J. Residence, Princess St.
1706 Clarkson J. R. Residence, Douglas Ave.
1712 Clarke D. C. Residence, West St.
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We can give a lease of both Wholesale and Retail stores for one year from the 1st of May, with the right of renewal for a term of five or ten years. The rent of both stores would be \$800 for the first year and \$1,000 per year for an additional lease of five or ten years or we will rent the stores separately at a rental of \$600 each for the first year and \$800 each for the longer term.

These premises have proved to be the best Wholesale and Retail liquor stands in the province, and leading liquor merchants of the city regard the good will and the franchise offered as most valuable assets. The offer to dispose of them in this way will remain open only until March 6th next.

Possession of the retail premises could be given immediately. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. M. A. Finn, 72 Union St., St. John, N. B.

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Mar. 27.....LAKE CHAMPLAIN Apr. 14
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

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